THE TRIANGULAR FIGHT.

GOVERNOR SCOTT'S REPLY TO SEC-RETARY CARDOZO.

The Whole Ring Floundering in the The following reply of Governor Scott to the recent charges of Secretary of State Car-

dozo is published in yesterday's Columbia

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, August, 1872.

Hon. F. L. Cardozo, Secretary of State:
SIR—I notice in the Phenix, of the 9th instant, your letter to Messis. Melton and Corer attorneys, relating to your responsi-

bility in the sealing of State bonds.

I might, with great propriety, pass this communication by unnoised, but from the fact that it bears upon its face the evil spirit which prompted its publication, and which has led you to narrate several personal con-versations you held with the treasurer and the attoracy-general, in which you take spe-cial pains to associate the Governor with what they may have said to you in relation to the bonds, showing thereby the animus that prompts you to make me a party to what other State officers may, from time to time,

have said to you.

No one connected with the State Governmeat knows better than yourself how constantly I have resisted the very letter and intent of the law itself to borrow \$2,500,000 in money, under several acts known as an "act to redeem the bills receivable—\$500,600;" at "act to pay the interest on the public debt—\$1,000,000;" an "act for the relief of the treasury—\$1,000,000." These acts severally provided that that amount of money should be becrowed an equap hands and yet to more borrowed on coupon bonds, and yet for more than one year I have persisted in construing the acts that there should be only that amount of bonds issued, viz: \$2,500,000 in the aggre-gate. These bonds were prepared and sign-ed, as provided for in the acts, by the Govercountersigned by the treasurer, and sealed by the secretary of State. But, as may well be understood, it was a moral impossibiity to borrow \$2,500,000 in money on \$2,500, 000 of State bonds, or even to realize that amount by the sale of the same. Hence it became necessary to issue an additional amount of bonds, which was done with the full knowledge and approval of the secretary of State, who showed his alacrity in his con-currence by thenceforth, in every instance, sealing the bonds before the Governor had ever signed them. Indeed, so ready were you to comply with the request of those who differed with me in the amount of bonds to be issued, that there was no time up to November, 1871, in which there was not, at least, \$1,000,000 of bends in the treasurer's hands, without any other evidence of their having been executed, save the seal of the State hav-ing been placed thereon; and to-day there are \$500,000 or bonds, with the seal of the State placed upon them, in the hands of the American Bank Note Company, of New York, which

can Bank Note Company, of New York, which were returned to them last November, to be cancelled by my special demand.

It is unnecessary to detail the provisions of the law authorizing the issue of the sterling loan, as any one can examine it. The commissioners who were charged with the duty of pacing that loan on the market—consisting of placing that loan on the market--consisting of the Governor, secretary of State, attorney general, treasurer and comptroller general— held but one meeting, and that was in the office of the secretary of State; soon after the Taxpayers' Convention in May, 1871, when the afterney-general was elected chairman, and the secretary of State secretary of the board. At that meeting, a motion was made by me to indefinitely posipone any action as to the negotiation of these bonds, and from that time till the present moment the question has never been brought before the board either directly been prought before the board either directly or indirectly. Nor has there ever been any intention, to the best of my knowledge and bellef, on the part of any of the members of that board to negoliste any portion of the sterling loan. The only evidence to the contrary of this assertion is the fact that during the summer of 1871, \$3,600,000 of these bonds were sent from New \$3,500,0°.2° of these bonds were sent from New York to the secretary of State, (as I was in-formed cubsequently by Mr. E. F. Gary, the present State auditor,) who took them to his own home, at night, and caused the seal of State to be placed upon them, and then imme-diately returned them to New York. This acassume you did, that I had proposed to the American Bank Note Company to have my name printed upon this issue, if it had ever been determined to negotiate the loan, thereby saving myself the unnecessary labor of sign-ing my name twelve thousand times.

Now, sir, you state that you had suspicions that everything was not right regarding the issue of conversion bonds: Will you explain to the public what secret motive impelled you to pleas the such that of the Conversion bonds. to place the seal of the State surreptitiously upon \$3,500,000 of bonds, which you claim was intended in their turn to be converted into a the seal of the State surrentitionsly

conversion bonds?
You must have become aware of the fact that about the 1st of October last, I, for the first lime, through public rumor, got the informa-tion that these bonds had been sealed by you and transmitted to New York. I could not be-lieve it possible that the secretary of State would have discharged such an important public duty without at least having mer. Lioned the fact to the Governor, who, more than any other person connected with the State Govern-ment, is held responsible in public only ion for ment, is held responsible in public opinion for whatever is done to affect the interests of the State and people, whether he has the power to control it or not. On learning from the treasurer's chief clerk that you had taken these bonds to your own private residence, and placed the State seal upon them, and then returned them to New York, I vate residence, and placed the State seal upon them, and then returned them to New York, I immediately called upon the comptroller-general, stated the facts, and he consented to go to New York and learn what had become of the bonds. The following extracts from my let-

ter, giving him authority to take possession of the bonds, and my letter to Mr. Kimpton on

of the bonds, and my letter to Mr. Rimpton on the subject, will explain themselves.

Extract from letter of instructions to Hon. J.

L. Neagle, comptroller-general, dated Columbla, October 11, 1871:

"You are further authorized and instructions to secure any bonds of the above named 'sterling loan,' that may be in the hands of the treasurer financial secure or any other part, which urer, financial agent, or any other party, which may have my name printed upon them, and deposit them in some secure depository, and forward me the receipt for the same; or in the event of your failing to secure the possession of them, you will at once notify me of the

"STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, "EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
"COLUMBIA, October 11, 1871.)
"H. H. Kimpton, Esq., Financial Agent of the State of South Carolina, New York:
"Sir.—I have been informed that the treasurer of the State has executed and forwarded to you some of the bonds known as the sterto you some of the bonds known as the ster-ling loan. I write to inquire if my informa-tion is correct; if so, I must say that I shall feel it my duty to notify the public of the fact, and caution all parties against purchasing said bonds, as they have been fraudulently is-sued. Your reply to this will be awaited with great anxiety, and trust that the information received may prove incorrect; and I was received may prove incorrect; and I must further insist that all the bonds that have further insist that all the bonds that have been printed under the act of March 7, 1871, shall be placed in such a depository as to se-cure the State against their issue, until the provisions of the act are fully carried out. I

am, sir, very respectfully, "ROBERT K. SCOTT, GOVERDOR." I have one other subject to touch upon which is the basest fabrication for any reputa-ble man to have possibly conceived for the purpose of shielding himself from the just condemnation of every citizen who becomes acquainted with the fact of your taking the seal of the State to New York. You say as

follows:
"During the month of October, 1871, the treasurer requested me to seal a small amount of bonds for the express purpose, as he said, of saying a loan of between three and four millions of bonds, which had been hypo-thecated, and would certainly be sold at a if more collaterals were not put up to save them. I at first refused to do so, re to save them. I at first rejused to do so, reminding the treasurer that the same reason was alleged several times before, and that I did not feel satisfied of the correctness of his statement. He then requested me to accompany him and the Governor to New York, and satisfy myself by conferring with the financial agent of the was alleged several times before, and that I did not feel satisfied of the correctness of his statement. He then requested me to accompany him and the Governor to New York, and satisfy myself by con-

necessity that existed for the sealing of these bonds, for the purpose of preventing a sacri-fice of those hypothecated. The treasurer re-quested me to take my seal along with me, so that no time would be lost. I had previously that no time would be lost. I had previously consulted with the attorney-general on the lawfulness of taking my seal to New York, and the Governor on the propriety and necestry of so dolog. The attorney-general assured me it was perfectly legal, and the Governor of the control of the contro sured me it was perfectly legal, and the Governor, that it was necessary. I took the seal with me very reluctantly, believing I would be in a better position to insist upon knowing the truth of what I had so long suspected. The treasurer also informed me that the sterling fund board, of which I was a member and secretary, would meet in New York and take some definite action in regard to the negotiation of the sterling fund bonds."

Now at I claim in the first place, whatever

Now, sir, I claim, in the first place, whatever the State treasurer may have said to you, no man knows better than yourself that the State treasurer was not my exponent in any matter relating to the management of State finances; but, on the other hand, our personal relations were such that we only communicated with each other on the most important official mateach other on the most important official mat-ters; nor did I even suppose for a moment that I would visit New York, until eleven o'clock at night, on the 13th day of October, having, after a conversation with Mr. Kimp-ton, the attorney-general, the treasurer, to-gether with Judge Porter—Mr. Kimpton's law-yer—determined to start for New York the following morning, at eight o'clock. The only yer—determined to start for New York the following morning, at eight o'clock. The only motive that could have induced me to visit motive that could have induced me to visit New York at that time was the express arrangements with these gen-tlemen, that they would consent to a change in the financial agency, if I could find parties to accept the agency and take care of our loans in New York. The idea of signing bonds was the most foreign to my mind, and I am certain this will be attest my mind, and I am certain this will be accessed to by Judge Porter, who spent an entire week here, urging me to do so, which I most emphatically declined. Judge Porter failing, Mr. Kimpton also came, in the hope of inducing me to sign bonds, and urged me to inducing me to sign bonds, and urged me to do so, under the same plea as you set forth: "To save a large amount of bonds from sale which were then in New York under hypothe-

Now, sir, having absolutely refused to sign the bonds, is it reasonable to suppose for a moment that I would concur in your taking each an extraordinary step as to carry the ser of the State to New York for the purpose of executing bonds there that I had refused to

sign here?

I have stated the foregoing to show the fallacy of your assertion that I said it was necessary for you to carry the seal of the State to New York. A simple statement of the facts is all I propose to make, and the public may judge of the reasonableness of our statements. Within three or four days after my arrival in New York, I unexpectedly met you at the St. Cloud Hotel. In a conversation that ensued, Mr. Kimpton inquired of you if you had brought the seal of the State with you. This inquiry surprised me, as any one may imagine, and you very naturally noliced may imagine, and you very naturally no itsed my astonishment at such an extraordinary question. You prevaricated in your reply to Mr. Kimpton, and expressed the desire for a private interview with me, when you stated that Mr. Kimpton had telegraphed you to come to New York and bring the seal of the State with you. And you certainly have not forgotten, sir, the severity of my reprimand at your having transferred the seal of the State of South Carolina, to the City of New York. Your excuse was that it was not an unusual thing, as the seals of other States had been frequently taken to New York for the may imagine, and you very naturally no ice had been frequently taken to New York for the purpose of executing public document. You, therefore, begged of me to give you an order to in some measure protect you from your extraordinary willingness to comply with the

extraordinary willingness to comply with the request of those who were anxious to have State bonds executed. And you will jurther remember that you gave as a reason for desiring this order from me, that you did not propose to return to South Carolina, but intended resigning your position of secretary of State, as you had accepted a professorable in the "Howard University;" and, therefore, you would be compelled to return the seal by express, and feared that some accident might befail it in transfer by allroad or otherwise. Being misled by your assumed contri-Being misled by your assumed contri-tion, by what I then thoughta mere oversight in duty in the secretary of State, I wrote you the order that you desired, having dated it a man who has proven himself unworthy of respect or confidence, from the possible chances of being proven criminally guilty of transferring an office held under the laws of Commonwealth to a distant State, withou he authority for officers of the State to leave their posts of duty. That I may not be mis-understood, I state, most emphatically, that the subject of taking the seal beyond the

limits of the State was never spoken of in my presence by any State officer, or any other person, and your statement to the contrary is base tabrication. a base labrication.

In your statement regarding the reissue of bonds which had been converted, you desire to make the public believe that they are obtaining important information which has hitherto been withheld. To show the animus of this, I will refer you to the following from

my last annual message: bonds, issued as above stated, were signed by me for the express purpose of withdrawing from the market and cancelling an equal from the market and cancering at equation amount of those issued and hypothecated under the acts for the relief of the treasury, the payment of the interest on the public debt, and for the land commission."

In conclusion, I am justified in saying that, had it not been for my refusal to consent to the negotiation of all bonds—sterling loan and other, that you have actually sealed, the

and others-that you have actually sealed, the State would have money to-day to pay ex-penses, though secured at a fearful sacrifice, and you and those co-operating with you would have been the last ones to have raised any cry about the extent or validity of the State debt, or about extravagant expendi

By reference to my last two annual mes every just complaint against the administra-tion can be found, and I assert, without fear of contradiction, that any one who is or has of contradiction, that any one who is or has been a member of the State Government, either executive or legislative, and is now raishing the cry of reform, is by his own venality responsible for the diversion of money that should have been used for legitimate purposes, and it is only necessary to see the receipts for money paid from the treas-urer's office for the verification of this assertion, and directly trace the money to the very men who are now charging the responsibility on myself and others.

Very respectfully, ROBERT K. SCOTT, Governor.

WHITELY'S CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT.

The Northern Papers Discovering the Bogus Nature of Whitely's Mission to the Albany Penitentiary.

WASHINGTON, Angust 14.

"Colonel" Whitely, who was sent to Alvany on a mission of mercy, is the man who worked up the Adkins murder at Columbus, Ga., some years ago. The papers comment severely upon such a selection for such a purpose. The Baltimore American says his report is no doubt truthful, but the partisan press of the country will not so recognize it. It is to be regretted that the President did not name a commission composed of three honorable gentlemen, in whom the people of the United States have entire confidence. One of the commissioners should have been a Democrat, another a Republican, and the third a "Libe-WASHINGTON, Angust 14. another a Republican, and the third a "Lib

another a Republican, and the third a "Liber-ral" Republican. They should have quietly proceeded to Albany with a phonographer and examined each prisoner, separately first, just as Colonel Whitely did, and from their answers to the questions propounded the report should have been framed.

The Baltimore Gazette says the report is

THE WORLD OF FASHION.

WHAT MAY BE WORN AND HOW TO

Hints from the High Priest-The Parlsian Secret-A Slap at the Poor Foreigners who Know No Better.

Le Follet says this month's tollettes, prepared, or in course of preparation, for travelling and country-house wear, are exceptional ly elegant, not only in their material and style, but in their adaptability to the purposes

and seasons for which they are intended. Every lady with the least approach to good taste is at length beginning to understand the true "secret des Parisiennes"—viz , that not only must every component part of the tollette correspond in style, but that the whole tollette itself must be in accordance with the season, the time of day, the occasion on which it is worn; and that the lady attired in silk and laces for a country walk, stroll on the beach, or morning shopping, is immeasurably eclips-ed in elegance and good taste by the wearer of the well-made though simple batiste, tolle, serge, or other comparatively inexpensive

It is very certain that tollettes are made in Paris in the most violent and discordant mix-tures of colors, and overcrowded with trimmings; but those are intended for les étrange res, many of whom, having no taste of their own, are content with anything coming "from Paris," the more ontre the better, so as to be "different from other people," nuknowing or uncaring that the makers of these peculiar dresses would not dare to offer them to any but the most provincial or eccentric of Frenchwomen, and hardly to show them to a

'vraie Parisienne." Some colors blend most exquisitely, but to produce the proper effect they must be far from decided tints—what we call effacees, or apparently faded. All the colors used for out-of-door wear are in this style, the brillian pinks, greens, mauves and blues being entirely reserved for in-door wear, or under white muslin, which, of course, has the effect of wonderfully lessening their brilliancy.
Mignonette green, flax gray, and all the shades of "bols" are much worn; in fact, every color has a slight tint of some other hue—the blue are all a little green, and, vice versa, the grays are rather blue, or pluk; no color assens decided.

color seems declared.

We spoke, the month before last, of the extravagant quantity of material used by some ladies, whose chief idea of elegance was an

cellence for morning dresses, as foulard is for

The ecru shades are not quite so much worn The ecru shades are not quite so much worn by our elegantes; they have become so common in every material, that they are being gradually discarded by leaders of fashlon. Beautiful shades of gray are taking their place, and are not only newer, but more becoming to the blonde anglaises than any tint with yellow in it can possibly be.

White materials are not now trimmed with block by our leading modifier; a very deep.

black by our leading modistes; a very deep claret or rich brown supersedes the sombre black; the contrast is not so striking and the officet more elegent. The washing satins, either plain or with pattern, are still very much worn, and make very charming "Pompadour" toliettes over self-colored underskirts; these are generally plain, or have white muslin flounces. A great number of whitekinds of laccy materials, the most elegant being China crape, sultane with satin stripes, and loulard. The next in order are of muslin, and varieties of batiste and fancy materials these can be worn with any colored skiri, providing they are trimmed with white; if the ornaments are of color they must correspond with that of the rest of the costume.

All our elegantes are wearing the blouse, certainly the most convenient form of gar-

quite transparent.

The skirts are still about the same width as those worn last month—on no account any fuller—and the fullness thrown entirely to the back; the breadths are not gored at all any further back than the seam under the arm further back than the seam under the arm. The crinoline, or long tournure—the only style of crinoline now worn—alds this effect considerably, and is very useful in keeping the starched pettlecats away from the figure, allowing the skirt to fall plain in front. Walkng-dresses just clear the ground at the front and sides; at the back they rest on it very slightly.

Bodices are generally made open, with fichus

or habit-shirts; the shawl and the heart-shape opening are very becoming, giving a graceful curve to the figure, and lessening the waist, and therefore likely to continue in as great

avor as ever. and China crane scarfs are much Musin and Unina crape sears are much worn as fichu and eash combined; in this case they are made of a straight band three yards long, the centre is plaited down to a point at the back of the bodice, either to the waist or the height of a low bodice, according to the taste of the wearer; it then goes plainly over the shoulders, crosses at the waist in front, and fastens behind in a large fan-bow; that is, each loop is pulled as wide open as possible in the form of a fan; this bow is tied a few below the waist, and forms a pannier The most elegant worn and newest sleeves are coat-shaped; in fact, all the best dresses are made with them; the open sleeves are now reserved for cloaks.

The few mantles that are worn are general

ly something in the pelerine form, the plain round pelerine reaching to the waist or a little below, and open partly up the back. THE WORM IN GEORGIA.

Conflicting Opinions from the South-

[From the Macon Telegraph.] Personal observation yesterday in a portion of Southwestern Georgia that has been repre-

sented as threatened with the gravest disas from the ravages of the pest above named, satisfied us that while comparatively little damage had been done so far, there was the damage had been done so far, there was the best reason for serious apprehension for the future. As yet—where we were at least—the worm is hardly numerous enough to do a great deal of harm, but they were webbing up, and if the sun does not kill the young of the second if the sun does not kill the young of the second and third crop, they will likely overrun most of the cotton fields of that section. The weather for the past week has not been as lavorable for their development as the three or four days immediately preceding. The sun has played upon them with great power, and consequently has somewhat checked their activity. It they do not make their appearance within a week in cotton which is forward, it is not probable hey will be able to do it much damage, as those best informed say it is usually weeks from the first appearance of the fly to the development of the third and worst crop. There seems to be a variety of opinion and experience with reference to this worm, no two men, scarcely, agreeing as to anything except the damage it generally does when the

THE CROPS IN MARION.

The Crescent says: "We regret that we cannot give as good accounts of the crop prospects this week, as we did last week. We are informed that above Little Rock in the direction and extending to Shoe Heel North Carolina, the effects of the drough has been disastrous. It is said that some far mers have cut down their corn to save what they can by drying it, and that not a white bloom is to be seen in the cotton fields. We trust that this does not embrace any considerable quantity of territory. The crops in erable quantity of territory. The crops in other portions of our county (save a strip just above this town) are not very greatly damaged, though 'rust' is appearing, and the yield will be less than was expected."

THE CAULDRON SEETHING.

Political Pipe-Laying in Columbia-The Syndicate Trying to Capture Moses-Moses Weakening-Counsel for

the Taxpayers Arriving. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, August 14. The Republican Convention for the Fourth Congressional District met here to-day to nominate a candidate, and Wallace, the present incumbent, was renominated unanimous ly, Puffer, his only competitor, withdrawing his name before the balloting commenced.

F. J. Moses, Jr., T. J. Mackey, Whittemor and other Radical grandees are here, and there is heavy wire-pulling going on among them, preparatory to the grand struggle which will take place in the convention on the 21st. Patterson, Moses, Whittemore and others had a long consultation to-day. An effort, it is said, is being made to buy Moses off in the interest of the Patterson clique whose candidate for Governor is thought to be Chamberlain. Moses declined all overture some time since, feeling certain of his nomination, but the charges of bribery brought against him-his receiving \$11,000 under color of the "armed force," &c .- have frightened him not a little, and he is thought now to be open to propositions.

The chief opposition ticket, it is said, will be Orr for Governor, Cardozo for treasurer, &c., but one can hear of a dozen different slate being out.

Cardozo is out in a reply to Scott and Parker to-morrow, but no new disclosures are made. General Chesnut is here looking after the rogues. Judge Aldrich is expected to-morrow. Things begin to look squally for the QUI VIVE.

HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF.

The Striking Likeness of the Van Buren Campaign to the Liberal Campaign-A Bagle Blast from Hagh Legare.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

CLARKSVILLE, TENN., August 1, 1872. I inclose you the following letter for publication, since it seems to me to delineate so ladies, whose chief idea of elegance was an expensive looking tollette. They will now, it they wish to be really in the fashion, have to subscribe to the dictum of la mode, which is that the more costly and rich a material is in livelf, the less ornament it requires; it is the simpler and less expensive fabrics that require a quantity of flounces, braid or trimmings to give them a stylish appearance.

No material is so much worn for simple tollettes at batistes; it is the material par excellence for morning dresses. as foulard is for tion resemble (though it surpasses in corru tion) that of Van Buren. If "history repeats itsell," we may expect the election of Horacc Greeley. Respectfully,

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 22, 1840.

Gentlemen.—Your letter of the 1st instant, inviting me to a convention of the Harrison and Tyler men of the Soloto Valley, to be held at Chillicothe on the 17th and 18th days of september next, has just been received.

at Chillicothe on the 17th and 18th only of september next, has just been received.

I am sorry that my eugagements are such as will probably make it impossible I should have the honor of being present on that interesting occasion. Should circumstances, however, by any chance admit of it, I will make every effort to be there. It has never been my good fortune to visit any one of the new thirteen States, and I need not say how much my curiosity to see a part of the country, of which I have heard and imagined such wonders, is heightened by the brilliant and encouraging anspices under, which I should undertake such a pligrimage now. It has, I trust, pleased that God who has vouchsafed to its us a people so mail manifestations of His protecting providence, to deliver us, through the instrumentality of your distinguished ieliow-citizen, the iarmer consul that guished fellow-citizen, the farmer consul that is to be, from the hands of the most corrupt, is to be, from the hands of the most correspondent and tyraunical cabal that ever worthe mask of Democracy for the purposes of York to the secretary of State, (as I was informed cabsequently by Mr. E. F. Gary, the present State auditor,) who took them to his own home, at night, and caused the seal of State to be placed upon them, and then immediately returned them to New York. This action appeared the more suspicious to me when it came to my knowledge, from the fact that my name was not upon the bonds; and yet, with an industry that was unaccountable, you placed them beyond my control, knowing, as I assume you did, that I had proposed to the assume you did, that I had proposed to the same in man who has proven himself unworthy of a man who has proven himself unworthy of the secretary of the secretary of the purposes of the certainty the most convenient form of gar.

All our elegantes are wearing the blouse, the mask of Democracy for the purposes of the most convenient form of gar.

All our elegantes are wearing the blouse, the mask of Democracy for the purposes of despotism, and almed at governing a people went ever introduced. It is cut bodics and skirt in one, but not so closely to the figure as a "Polonaise." A celluture confines it to the waist. The back is very full and plated to the waist. The back is very full and plated to the waist. The back is very full and plated to the waist. The back is very full and plated to the waist. The back is very full and plated to the waist. The back is very full and plated to the waist. The back is very full and plated to the waist. The back is very full and plated to the waist. The back is very full and plated to the waist. The back is very full and plated to the waist. The back is very full and plated to the waist. The back is very full and plated to the waist. The back is very full and plated to the waist. The back is very full and plated to the waist. The back is very full and plated to the waist. The back is very full and plated to the waist. The back is very full and plated to the waist. The back is very full and plated to the waist. The back is very full and plated to the waist. The back i their dignity so far as to abjure all freedom o opinion, and to put on without a blush the livery of a master, and "centurions were sent" into the remotest part of the country "to cut off every head that wore a face not liked at countr

liked at court." But the people have been awakened. This is no miserable party triumph, still less a vic-tory achieved by adroit factions manouver-ing. It is the mighty mass moved by a spirit ing. It is the mighty mass moved by a spirit as mighty, and a great nation, equally asion-ished and indignant at the criminal projects of the servants it had confided in, rising up to assert its sovereign rights, and to vindicate its insulted majesty from the attempts of those

Had the administration been able to main Had the administration been able to maintain liself after all it had done to revolutionize the government, to ruin the country, and to outrage and mock the people, I do not think it possible to exaggerate the evils that would have threatened us. A yoke would have been fastened about our necks which nothing short of convulsions could have broken; a pestilential taint would have pervaded the whole body of society which could have ended only in lever, delirium and death. vaded the whole body of society which could have ended only in lever, delirium and death. So it has been from the beginning of time; so it will be to the end of it. The glorious and singular privilege of Republican liberty is not enjoyed a moment longer than it is deserved, and is not deserved a moment longer than it is defended, not only against the violence that the constitute assuits it with award, but which sometimes assuls it with sword, but still more against the treason which continu and corruption. One hypocrite, with the bab and corruption. One apportic, with the bab-ble of Democracy in his mouth, and a heart in which the meanness of the slave and the insolence of the tyrant struggle for the mas-tery, is more dangerous than an army with

banners.

We have no enemy to dread but the demagogue, and, if we fall, it must be by our own hand, moved by his arts.

I have the honor to be, &c.

HIGH S. LEGARE.

THE COMING MILL ON THE POTOMAC

Baltimore, August 14.

Late yesterday afternoon Jem Mace was again arrested on a bench warrant from the criminal court, as was also Joe Coburn, at the instigation of Mr. Pinckney, the depnty States attorney, on an affidavit charging Mace and Coburn with entering into a conspiracy to engage in a fight, and thus violate the peace and the laws of the adjoining State of Virginia. BALTIMORE. August 14. engage in a fight, and thus violate the peace and the laws of the adjoining State of Virginia. Upon this charge, which seemed to take the puglists greatly by surprise, the accused were held in two thousand dollars ball to await the action of the grand jury. A similar warrant was issued for Ned O'Baldwin and his trainer, who were arrested this morning, and gave the required bail. Large numbers of roughs from New York, Philadelphia and ther cities are here and many of them are other cities are here, and many of them are now going down the street to the wharves of the steamers which leave for the fighting grounds this alternoon. The fight will probaoly come off to-morrow morning.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Thiers returned to Paris yesterday. The thermometer in New York, yesterday, ranged fron 100 to 106.

They don't know at the White House when Grant will return. -Professor M. Kaizer, a celebrated astronomer of Leyden, is dead.

—Fisher Brothers, oil dealers of Pittsburg have failed for \$1,000,000. -Annie Walson, of Pitisburg, won the \$1000 trot at Cleveland yesterday. Time, 2.363 and

2.374. —The Jesuit establishment at Isserheim Alsace, has been closed by order of the Prus sian Government. ...The grinding mill at Dupont's Powder Works, Dover, Del., exploded yesterday, kill-

It is believed that the yellow fever will not be communicated to Staten Island or New York by the arrival of the Numancia.

THE RING IN THE COURTS.

A SUMMARY REVIEW OF THE LITIGA TIONS AT COLUMBIA.

gress and Prospects of the Various Cases.

The suits that have been brought in Colum bla, during the past few weeks, against the Radical officials, and which are turnishing day by day a deeper insight into the extent and manner of their fraudulent financial operations, are becoming so numerous and confusing that the following brief summary of them will now be found of interest and value: THE PENITENTIARY SUIT.

these various suits is that of C. J. Stolbrand, superintendent of the State Penitentlary brought in the Supreme Court against Treas urer Parker, to compel him to pay over the funds appropriated by the Legislature for the support of the penitentiary. That institution was, and still is, in sore straits for want of means to feed, clothe and guard its inmates On the 25th of April, its directors resolved upon the dangerous expedient of hiring out the convicts to parties outside of the Penitentiary, as a choice of evils between that cours and turning them loose upon the community At the same time, having the firm belief that the State treasurer had, or ought to have it his possession, funds to pay some portion of the liberal appropriations made by the Legis lature, the superintendent brought this suit against him. The summons and com-plaint in the action demanded a full showing plaint in the action demanded a full showing by the treasurer as to what he had done with the money intended for the support of the Penitentiary; but the treasurer in his return declined to enter into particulars of his stewardship, and explained simply that the draits on the treasury were paid by checks, and that the checks had been protested. This return was of course unsatisfactory to the plaintif, and on the 10th of May his counsel Mr. J. D. Tradewell, made and argued a motion before the Supreme Court to quash the return of the treasurer as insufficient, or to quash certain parts and send the questions of fact to the Circuit Court for trial, or to refer the whole case to a referee, to take testimony and report to the Supreme Court. The court at the time reserved its decision on these motions, and, after ue consideration, as is to be assumed, denied the Supreme Court on Tuesday last upon a mo the support of the Penitentlary, or an order by the court for a trial of the facts in the Court of Common Pleas, or an order by the court for a criminal prosecution in the Court of Gene ral Sessions. Mr. Chamberlain made an argument in reply; assuming mainly the ground that the absence of any express law compel ling the treasurer to make such a showing s was required of him by the relator, placed it out of the power of the court to interpose its mandate in the matter. And the court again reserved its decision, which may now be expected at an early day.

preme Court, by State Auditor Edwin F. Gary, against the State treasurer and the various county treasurers, to restrain them from regislature to be unconstitutional and void, and emporary injunction against the State and county treasurers, restraining them from re-celving or issuing the bond scrip, and an order for them to show cause why the injunction ild not be made permanent. To this comurn, in which he alleged that the turn, in which he alleged that the bonds of the Blue Ridge road, to the amount of \$3,394,000, had been received by him to be cancelled under the act, and that he had already issued scrip to the amount of \$1,796,823 53 in lieu There was, therefore, still outstand ing \$604,000 of the bonds which were pledged case came up for argument on July 11, Messrs. Pope & Haskell and Mr. Corbin appearing for Auditor Gary, Judge Magrath for Mr. E. B. Wesley, of New York, holder of \$300,000 of d Attorney-General Chamberlain an Mr. C. D. Melton for the State treasurer. Mr Prope made a very strong argument against the validity of the scrip, and Judge Willard intimated very clearly that he held the act to be unconstitutional as authorizing the issu of bills of credit. The argument was to have been continued on the 12th, but on that day Messrs. Chamberiain and Melton, the counsel for the State treasurer, declined to deliver any argument, and on the 23d of July Judge Willard rendered his decision in the case, a decision which was entirely salisfactory to the plaintiffs, and which wiped cu tory to the plaintiffs, and which wiped cu over \$2,000,000 of the debt of the State. Th over \$2,000,000 of the death of the State. The act of Assembly under which the scrip was issued was pronounced null and void, as contravening the clause of the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the States from issuing bills of credit; and the injunction before granted against the receipt of the scrip test to act the sand the issuing of it was sustained. for granted against the receipt of the scriptor taxes and the issning of it was sustained and continued of full force. The opinion of Judge Willard concluded as follows: "Considering the act in its entire aspect, as well as its integral parts, it is clear that the Legislature intended that the scrip should circulars as tended that the scrip should circulate a money, and that for this reason the provision of the act authorizing the issue of scrip are in conflict with the prohibitions of the Constitu-tion of the United States as to the emission of bills of credit by States. The act being uncon-stitutional, it is void. So far as it contemplates the issue of revenue bond scrip it is un important, therefore, to inquire whether th scrip that was actually issued was conformable to, and authorized by, the act. The injunc-tion heretofore issued must be continued until

the final hearing and determination of the It should be remarked, however, that an appeal will undoubtedly be taken from this decision to the full bench of the Supreme Court where, it is said, the Ring are confident that it will be reversed, and they are evidently making their arrangements upon the strength

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM SUIT.

The next suit in order was that of Messrs

of this expectation.

T. J. and H. M. Gibsen, merchants of Columbia, and W. B. Gulick, their assignee, against the State treasurer to recover payment for a large quantity of provisions and other supplies furnished to the State Lunatic Asylum. That institution had long been in extremis for want of funds; all the inmates who could gotten rid of had been sent away, and it is said that those who remained were compelle occasionally to go without their dinner. To occasionally to go without their differ. The lumatics were getting hungry, naked and desperate, the superintendent, Dr. J. F. Eusor, was at his wit's end, and the Soute freasurer in answer to all appeals placidly returned the stereotyped reply, "No money in the treasury." At one time Governor Scott volunteered At the temporarily supply the necessities of the institution out of his private fortine, and this magnificent offer of the kind-nearted Governor was telegraphed all over the country, much to his credit, but the promised aid never came from the Guber-natorial purse, and the hunaries continued to starve and to cast hungry and alarming looks upon fleshy visitors or passers Ly. Under these circumstances Dr. Ensor obtained from

upon the State treasury drawn against the legislative appropriations to secure their payment, and it was upon these warrants that the suit of the Messrs. Glbson was brought, The points of the petition were as follows: First. An injunction was asked to restrain the treasurer from paying any more certifi-cates for mileage and per diem of members; cates for mileage and per diem of member because he had already gone far enough vond the appropriation made, the appropria tion being for the deficit of 1870-71, \$230,000,

the Messrs. Gibson and other merchants of Columbia supplies for the immediate necessi-

ties of the avelum, and gave them warrants

and of 1871-72, \$350,000, making \$580,000, while the treasurer had paid by his own showing \$335,423 77, being a payment beyond the ap-propriation of \$355,423 77. Second. An injunction was asked that the

Second. An injunction was asked that the treasurer be restrained from paying any more money towards public printing, inasmuch as the treasurer had clready paid, according to his own showing, \$113.374 63 towards the object, when not one dollar had been legally appropriated therefor.

Third. An injunction was asked to restrain the treasurer from paying anything towards the printing of the tenth, eleventh, twelfthe thirteenth and fourteenth volumes of the Statutes at Large under the joint resolution of 29th November, 1871, passed over the veto of

29th November, 1871, passed over the veto of the Governor, because there had been no law-ful appropriation therefor, and it was against the constitution to delegate powers to any two men of the State to make a contract, have the work done, and then appropriate out of the treasury just what such two men might chose to pay. It was estimated that this job would cost, if permitted to go on, \$300,000.

Fourth. An injunction was asked that the

treasurer be restrained from borrowing any more money upon his notes as authorized by the act of the 4th of March, 1872, and the joint resolution of the 12th of March, 1872, because both act and resolution are unconstitu tional, having never been passed by a two-thirds vote, and being directly in violation of the seventh and fourteen sections of the ninth Art. of the Constitution of the State, directing, n express terms, how money only can be bor-

Fifth. An injunction was asked to restrain the treasurer from paying any of the notes already given for money borrowed upon notes given by him amounting, according to his own showing, to \$399.312 72, because there had been no empreyations made to pay the had been no appropriations made to pay the same, and they could not be paid out of any money then or thereafter to come into the treasurer's hands, unless there was a special

appropriation therefor.
On the 1st of June, Judge Willard granted a temporary injunction restraining the county treasurers from paying any draits, orders or pay-certificates drawn or endorsed by the State treasurer, and an order for the defendants to show cause on the 11th of July why the rest of the petition should not be granted. On the 10th of July, Treasurer Parker made a return in which Treasurer Parker made a return in which he claimed to have paid out \$500,000 fin money for the legislative expenses of the last session, and \$350,000 in due-bills on the treasury. But even that amount of \$850,000 did not cover all, for there were untold numbers of pay-certificates and orders signed by Speaker Moses and Lieutenant-Governor Ransier, one of them being for the sum of \$6000, which had not been settled in any way, and were still outstanding. In addition to this, the pub-lic printing amounted to \$450,000, the larger

part of which remained unpaid.

The return was in general terms and very vague, although it was of great length, and on the 12th of July the counsel for the plaintiffs took exceptions to it as being inexplicit, and occupying seven columns of the Columbia Phoenix, in which he decides that the action of the State treasurer in raising money upon promissory notes was unconstitutional and legal, and he therefore continues in force strain the treasurer from issuing or paying promissory notes or bills, as charged in the complaint. It will now be impossible for the THE BOND SCRIP CASE.

The next sult instituted against the State treasurer was the famous Blue Ridge scrip case, brought before Judge Willard, of the Supermer Court, by State Auditor Edwin F. Gary, ars, and has annexed to it as sureties the names of Messrs. Denny, Stolbrand, Frazer, Moses, Crews and others.

ceiving or paying out the Blue Ridge scrip, which the Legislature had authorized to be created and received in payment of taxes, &c. The next suit was that of John M. Mackay The complaint declared this action of the Lein the Circuit Court, before Judge Melton, the complaint in which alleges numerous misapplications and embezzlements of the funds of the company, and prays, among duter things, that "a receiver of the property and effects of the sald corporation be appointed to collect, receive and take charge of said property of the use and benefit of the stockhoiders of said company." This complaint was sustained by affidavits by John M. Mackay and Thomas J. Steers, which contained a sweeping array of specific allegations of frauds, in which John J. Patterson, Hardy Solomon, F. S. Jacobs, Niles d. Parker and H. G. Worthington were impli ing \$604,000 of the bonds which were pleuged in New York as collaterals, and it would require something over \$300,000 more of the scrip to take them up, making in all an issue of scrip of over \$2,100,000, instead of \$1,800, of scrip of over \$2,100,000, instead of \$1,800, tiffs, and on the 24th of June the City of Charleston, through the city attorney, Mr. D. T. Corbin, came in as a plaintiff to the extent of its \$1,054,000 of stock. The case was to have come up for a hearing on the 13th of July, but was at that time postponed on ac-count of the absence of the defendants, who, as well as the original plaintiff, were in New York City, attempting, it was said, to make some compromise by which the suit might be withdrawn. It did come up on the 6th of July, wilndrawn. It did come up on the stin of may before Judge Melton, upon a preliminary motion for an injunction, and the appointment of a temporary receiver. Messrs. McMaster and LeCount appeared for Mackay; City Attorney D. T. Corbin for the City of Charleston, and Judge A. G. Magrath for private creditors, and Messrs. Melton and Clark for the defendants. Mr. Corbin appeared for the first time be fore the court in behalf of the City of Charles ton, and asked and obtained leave to further amend the complaint, saying that there wer some other and heavy acts of rascality which

he wished to disclose.

The answer to the complaint was filed on the 7th of August, by John Patterson, but it contained little more than a general denial of the thots alleged in the complaint. He denied all the allegations or traud, and also that he had paid out one dollar of the scrip without a lawful consideration therefor. He avowed that not a dollar of the scrip was given to Worthington or to Hardy Solomon, or to any Worthington or to Hardy Solomon, one else. Parker, he claimed, held obligations one else. Parker, he amount of something one else. Parker, he claimed, held congations of the company to the amount of something over thirty-eight thousand, and the scrip given him was attempted to be accounted for in that way.

On the 8th of August, Mr. Corbin's amend-

menis to the complaint being presented, Mr. McMaster, the counsel for Mackay, made and argued a motion that the amendments, argued a motion that the amendments, (which it was said were made with a view of loreing the road into bankrupto,) be not allowed, on the ground of their being opposed to the true interests of the stockholders. Mr. Corbin replied, defending his amendments, and the court sustained him, or at least decided that it was too late to object to the amendments. The returns of Patterson and the other defendants were read by counsel, and, upon motion of the defendants, the further hearing of the case was postponed till to-day, the 15th instant, in order to allow them to prepare counter affidavits.

THE BONDHOLDERS SUIT AGAINST CARDOZO. The latest litigation is the one brought a few days ago before Judge Melton, in the Circuit Court, by Messrs. Morton, Bilas & Co., of New York, holders of South Carolina bonds, against Secretary of State F. L. Cardozo to compel him to affix the seal of the State to certain bonds in their possession. This suit has already afforded some remarkable revelations of the secret history of Ring finances, and promises more. The only proceeding in the suit, thus, far, has been a motion, on the 8th instant, by the coursel for Mesers. Morton, Bliss & Co. for a writ of mandamus to compe Cardozo to seal certain bonds in their posses-sion, amounting to \$180,000, and the return to the petition in which Cardozo alleges that the of Assembly under which the right to convert the bonds is claimed is unconstitutional; that the bonds of Morton, Bliss & Co. were not issued pursuant to law, and that the very identical bonds have been already converted The case has already, however, produced periect cross-fire of correspondence between the Radical officials, in which the secrets of the financial charnel house are rapidly leaking int. On the 6th instant Secretary addressed a long letter to his counsel, Messrs. C. D. Melton and D. T. Corbin, which was pub-lished in full in The News of the 10th instant. lished in full in The News of the 10th instant, and which reveal some astonishing facts in relation to the secret and irandulent issues of bonds by the financial board in New York last summer, and this has provoked the lively display of indignant expletives from Governor Scott, which appears in our columns this morning, and the equally excited letter of Tressurer Parker referred to in our special dispatches from Columbia yesterday.

dispatches from Columbia yesterday.

EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR. THE WAR OF THE RACES.

THE RIOT ON . HE OGEECHEE.

Death of the Negro Desperado, Butler King-Warrants Issued Against Forty of the Rioters-Further Trouble

Anticipated. [BY SOUTHERN AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH] SAVANNAH, August 14. Up to noon to-day there has been a lull in

the hostilities on the Ogeechee. Butler King, the negro who was wounded in the affray of Monday afternoon, died last night. Coroner Sheftall, of this city, went down this norning to hold an inquest, with a jury of citizens of Savannah. It is expected that there may be some trouble at the inquest. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of more than forty black desperadoes, who are known as leader in the disturbance. The officers entrusted with the warrants are men noted for courage and determination, and within the next few hours some lively skirmishing may be expected among the dusky warriors of the Ogsechee The Riot Incited by Hadical Incendia-ries—The Sacking of Mr. O'Bryan's Residence.

The Savannah News of yesterday fornishes the following additional particulars of the disorders of Monday and Monday night:

We have seen Mr. McLeod King, the justice of the peace for the Seventh District, and sev-eral gentlemen from the Ogeechee, whose statements give a much more serious aspect statements give a much more serious aspect to the state of affairs in that negro-ridden section. It would appear, from all we can gather, that the issue made by the outlaws is a part of a well concocted scheme in the interests of the Badical party, and undoubtedly originated with Blohard W. White and his begro and white allies in this city, for the purpose of influencing the ensuing political campaign and carrying the county for Grant. A number of these demanagues have been on the Oreechee recently haranguing the blacks, and the result has been that they have refused to do road duty, and have been very insolent to the whites. The fact that they have already threatened with death any man who should vote for Greeley shows that their adviserance men much better posted in polities than them selves. This spirit of violence has been a manifest that those who have large interest at stake in the section threatened have pre ferred to be robbed with impunity rather than

ferred to be robbed with impunity rather than to give any cause for a negro outbreak by seeking their redress by law.

Mr. King, soon after the capture of the constables, was advised by friendly negroes to seek safety in flight, as the outlaws had threatened his lile. His men saddled his horse and told him at once to go into Bryan County beyond their reach. Mr. King was very lostle to take this course, but knowing that his staying would cause the lives of some of these desparadose, and as an officer of the law he wished for peace, concluded to leave. His entire for peace, concluded to leave, His entire household goods were removed and secreted household goods were removed, and sections by his people. Stopping in Bryan County during the night with a friend he found that the emeute which had just taken place in Chatham had been hourly expected, as the negroes had predicted it for some time previous. Taking the Guif train Mr. K. arrived in this city last evening. From a person who came along the road we learn the following particulars of the sacking of Mr. O'Bryan's

During the night the negroes visited the store of Mr. O'Bryan, who had had the warrant issued, and demanded admittance. Mrs. O'Bryan prevailed upon her husband to remain in bed, while she went to the door. On opening it, she was controated by a band of negroes armed with shot guns and muskets, who violently pushed her aside and entered the store. A party went into the bedroom and attacked Mr. O'Bryan, cutting himin several places. The gang then completely sacked the leaving the place a total wreck. Not ent leaving the place a total wreck. Not enough was left to get a breakfast for the family in the morning, and they had to beg of the negroes in the neighborhood a sufficiency for a scanty meal. Eye witnesses state that the scene at

from the city, the negroes picketed, the road all night, using the most denunciatory language towards the whites,

The negro who was shot by Otterman is the same one who was engaged in the Ogeechee Presidential riot in 1868, and who, while under arrest in this city, escaped from the officer in charge.

cer in charge.

The state of affairs demand the prompt atand decisive steps should at once be taken to show these ignorant and deinded people that the laws must be respected by blacks as well as by whites. No half way measures will do; the stern arm of the military as well as of the ivil authorities should teach them the lesson.

The interests of the law-stiding people are paramount to the lives of lawless meg. POLITICAL PORTENTS.

—The Springfield Republican says that John Brown, Jr., son of old John Brown, of Har-per's Ferry, is for Greeley. —The Republicans in Central New York are deserting Grant and coming out for Greeley i

-William H. West, supreme judge of Ohio, with a Republican for many years, says he shall vote for Greeley and advise all his friends to.

—The latest agony of the despairing Radical orators is that if Greeley is elected the South will rise in rebeliion and re-establish the

Confederacy. —It is suggested that Secretary Boutwell

—It is suggested that Secretary Boutwell be engaged as the leading speaker of the canvass by the National Liberal Republican committee, with the stipulation that he shall always repeat that North Carolina speech.

—The administration papers state the campaign in Iowa is growing warm. The stampede of the Republicans to Greeley in that state is so great that there is a possibility of wiping out Grant's majority of 46,000 in 1868 I.—Senator Doolittle addressed a large meeting at Beliast, Me., on Friday. Mr. Doolittle has finished his campalguing in the State, and goes directly to Wiscousin to resume his labors.

-The Grant party have three cardinal principles—addition, division and silence. The developments in North Carolina and certain ecret negotiations with Tweed adds another—

"compounding felonies."

—Benator Rice, of Arkansas, writes Mr.
Summer that a large proportion of the negro
voters in his State will follow the advice of the Massachusetts senator in the coming cam-paign. Mr. Rice is confident that Arkansas will go for Greeley and Brown by a large majority.

Five thousand people attended the recent

Greeley and Brown radification meeting at Humboldt, Kansas. The South-West of that place is authority for the statement that more than three hundred wagon-loads of people came in from the surrounding country. Speeches were made by the Hon. M. J. Parott, ex-Governor Robinson, ex-Senator Ross and others.

—The following generals in the Union army

during our late civil war support Greeley and Brown: Hooker, Hancock, McClernand, Kil-patrick, Pieasanton, F. P. Biair, Ward, Wiley, Burns, Whitely, Buell, Moore, Hazen, Haskell, Banks, Slocum, Mason, Burbridge, Schurz, Steadman, Morgan, Heath, McClellan, Ban-

ning, Tuttle and Slack.

—Advices received here from Illinois represent that Senator Trumbull is laboring day and night to divide the Republican vote in that State, and that he is meeting with great that State, and that he is meeting what assuccess. He says he will make upwards of one hundred speeches during the campaign. Governor Palmer is co-operating with him, and able assistance is found in all parts of the State General Logan is charged with the and able assistance is found in an parts of the State. General Logan is charged with the task of undoing the work of the Liberal Republicans, and neglect of this duty causes much dissatisfaction among members of the Congressional committee. The work of disintegration has proceeded so far that Iilinois is put down as a very doubtful State for Grant.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, August 14. Variable southerly and easterly winds on the South Atlautic, with partly could weather and falling barometer.

The Delaward State Democratic Convention yesterday puriorward an electoral ticket, and nominated Custus W. Wright for Congress, but took no action regarding Greeley.